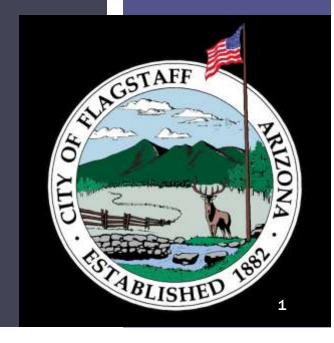
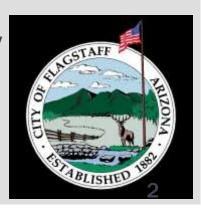
City of Flagstaff

Student Housing Symposium October 27, 2014



CITY OF FLAGSTAFF

- Kevin Burke, City Manager
- Dan Folke, Planning Director
- Mark Sawyers, Planning Manager
- Rick Barrett, City Engineer
- Michelle D'Andrea, City Attorney
- Kevin Treadway, Chief of Police



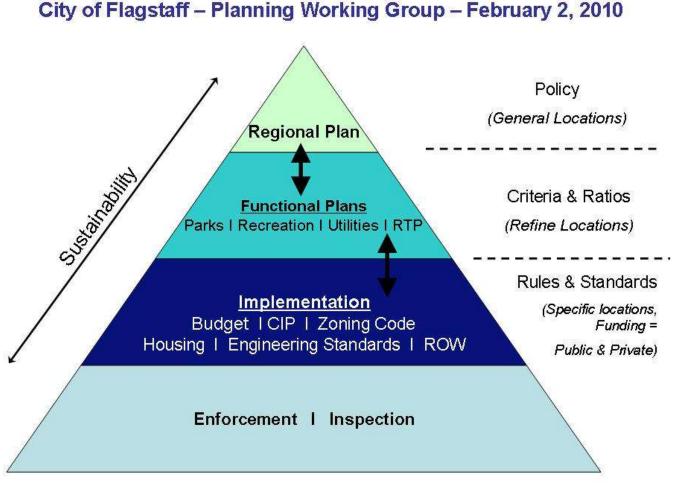
CITY OF FLAGSTAFF

Planning and Development

Dan Folke, Planning Director dfolke@flagstaffaz.gov 928.213.2630

Mark Sawyers, Current Planning Manager msawyers@flagstaffaz.gov
928.213.2612

PLANNING PYRAMID





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FLAGSTAFF HOUSING TYPES

- Single Family Dwelling Unit One family: up to 8 unrelated individuals
- Multiple Family Dwelling Unit Four dwelling units or more, leased by the unit, one family per unit
- Rooming and Boarding Facility leased by the room (aka dormitory style housing)
- Student Housing not a type of dwelling unit

USE BY RIGHT VS. CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

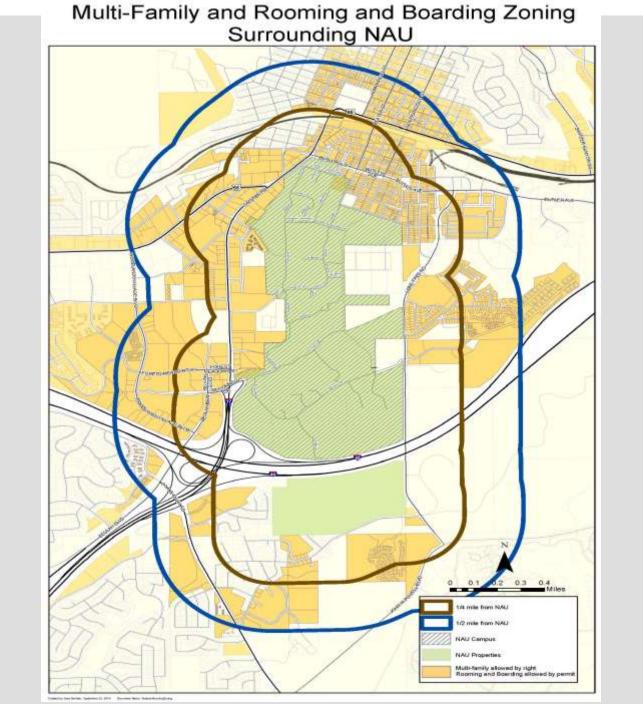
- Single, duplex, multiple family allowed by right within designated districts
- Rooming and Boarding Facility always requires a Conditional Use Permit



MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS

- Permitted in Medium and High Density Residential districts
- Permitted in Commercial districts as part of mixed use project; requires a CUP if residential only



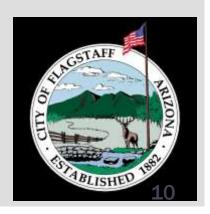


REZONING PROCESS

- Concept Zoning Plan: requires impact analysis, proposed uses, circulation plan, building types - site plan approval is administratively reviewed
- Direct Ordinance: impact analysis, detailed site plan for an identified use
 - site plan approved at the time of the rezoning

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW PROCESS

- Concept and Site Plan Review: Interdivisional Staff
- Compliance with development standards
 - Zoning
 - Engineering
 - Utilities
 - Storm water
 - Fire Department



REGIONAL PLAN HOUSING POLICIES

- Goal NH.1. Foster and maintain healthy and diverse urban, suburban, and rural neighborhoods in the Flagstaff region.
 - Policy NH.1.7. Develop appropriate programs and tools to ensure the appropriate placement, design, and operation of new student housing developments consistent with neighborhood character and scale.

REGIONAL PLAN HOUSING POLICIES

- Goal NH.3. Make available a variety of housing types at different price points, to provide housing opportunity for all economic sectors.
 - Policy NH.3.1. Provide a variety of housing types throughout the City and region, including purchase and rental options, to expand the choices available to meet the financial and lifestyle needs of our diverse population.

ZONING MAP AMENDMENT

Three findings:

- 1. Consistent and conforms with the Regional Plan & any specific plans
- 2. Protects public interest, health & safety
- 3. Appropriate site plan



CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Three Findings:

- 1. Consistent with the Zoning Code
- 2. Protect public health, safety & welfare
- 3. Compatible with surrounding area



<u>Multiple-Family Residential & Rooming and Boarding Facility Projects</u> (October 21, 2014)

Aspen Heights (Rooming & Boarding)

Location: SWC Route 66/Woody Mountain Road

APNs: 112-01-019

Size: 6.08

Units: 227 units/815 beds

Developer: Capstone Collegiate Communities

Development Type: Mixed-use cottage-style student housing

Status: Annexation and rezoning application continued to Nov. 3

Mountain Trail Apartments (Market Rate Apartments)

Location: 927 W Forest Meadows Street

APNs: 112-29-001E

Size: 7.35 acres
Units: 160 units

Developer: Chason Development

Development Type: Apartment complex

Status: Site plan and conditional use permit to allow housing in a commercial

district approved. Construction plans have not been submitted.

Trailside Apartments (Market Rate Apartments)

Location: 600 N University Heights Drive N

APNs: 112-20-015B, 112-20-014B, 112-20-013A

Size: 4.02 acres

Units: 111 units

Developer: Chason Development

Development Type: Apartment complex

Status: Site plan approved. Construction plans have not been

submitted.

<u>Village at Aspen Place (Market Rate Apartments)</u>

Location: 601 E Piccadilly Drive

APNs: 104-19-125B

Size: 3.15 acres

Units: 222 units

Developer: RED / Land Development Strategies

Development Type: Mixed-use apartment complex

Status: Under construction.

Capstone Collegiate Communities (Rooming & Boarding)

Location: 555 W Forest Meadows Street

APNs: 103-32-006

Size: 6.077 acres

Units: 227 units

Developer: Capstone Collegiate Communities

Development Type: Mixed-use multi-family and townhouse style

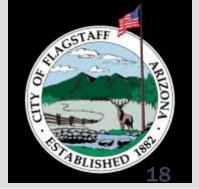
student housing

Status: Concept review complete. Site plan and conditional use permit to allow rooming & boarding facility applications have not been submitted.

CITY OF FLAGSTAFF

Traffic Studies

Rick Barrett, City Engineer rbarrett@flagstaffaz.gov
928.213.2675



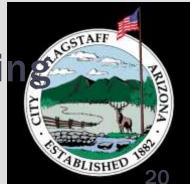
TRAFFIC STUDIES ENGINEERING STANDARDS

- Chapter 13-05 of the City's Engineering Design and Construction Standards & Specifications requires Engineering Design Reports
 - Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA)
 - Water/Sewer Impact Analysis
 - Stormwater Impact Analysis



TRAFFIC STUDIES ENGINEERING STANDARDS

- Purpose for TIA
 - Identify development's impacts on Transportation Network
 - Considered for all developments
 - Highlight special conditions
 - Assessment of fair costs to mitigate impacts
 - Coordinate with General/Specific Plans
 - Uniform treatment of Developers
 - Provide data for capital programminand long range planning



TRAFFIC STUDIES ENGINEERING STANDARDS

- TIA prepared under supervision of a Professional Engineer registered in AZ
- City Engineer acceptance is a condition of development approval



TRAFFIC STUDIES CATEGORIES

- TIA prepared under supervision of a Professional Engineer registered in AZ
- City Engineer acceptance is a condition of development approval



TRAFFIC STUDIES CATEGORIES

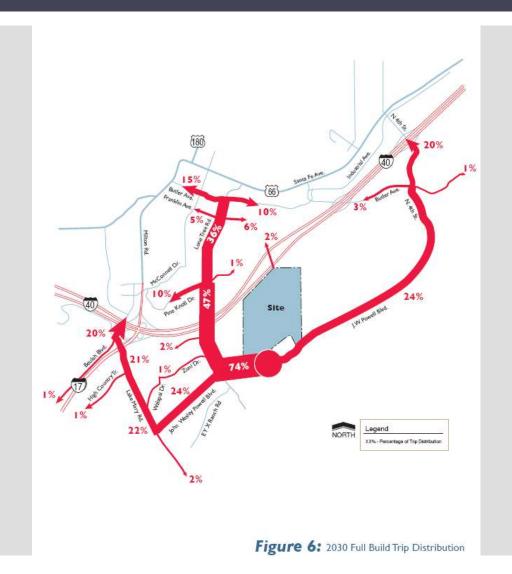
- Very Small
 - <100 Peak Hour Trips</p>
- Small
 - 100 to 500 Peak Hour Trips
 - Horizon = opening year
 - Area = site access + adjacent signalized intersection
- Moderate
 - 500 to 1000 Peak Hour Trips
 - Horizon = opening year
 - Area = site access + network & major intersections within ½ mile

- Large
 - >1000 Peak Hour Trips
 - Horizon = opening year + City Horizon year
 - Area = site access + network & major intersections within 1 mile
- Multi Phase
 - Moderate or Large
 - Horizon = opening year + City Horizon year
 - Area = site access
 network & major
 intersections
 within 1 mile

TRAFFIC STUDIES KEY ELEMENTS OF A TIA

- Data collection
- Trip Generation
- Distribution and Assignment
- Capacity Analysis (Level Of Service)
- Improvement [mitigation] Analysis
- Coordination with Arizona Departme
 Of Transportation (as necessary)

TRAFFIC STUDIES TRIP DISTRIBUTION MAP



TRAFFIC STUDIES LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)

- Data collection
- Mitigation not required if;
 - LOS A through LOS D
 - Excess capacity in system on first come first serve basis
- Mitigation is required if;
 - LOS E or LOS F
- Mitigation Option
 - Project physically makes improvements (back to LOS D)
 - Developer provides cash contribution used for future improvement by City

TRAFFIC STUDIES STUDENT HOUSING PROJECTS

- A car is a car
- Engineering analysis based on "Peak Hour Trips"
 - Fewer peak hour impacts due to class schedules
- Engineering analysis allows for trip reductions
 - Multi-modal travel
 - Bicycle/Pedestrian/Transit

TRAFFIC STUDIES STUDENT HOUSING PROJECTS

- Engineering Manuals don't have specific criteria for student housing projects
 - Similar to apartments
 - Professional Judgment
 - History/experience
 - Data collection from similar projects



CITY OF FLAGSTAFF

Legal Limits on Local Legislation regarding Student Housing

Michelle D'Andrea, City Attorney

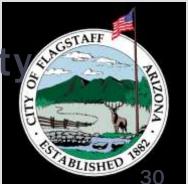
mdandrea@flagstaffaz.gov 928.213.2044



In Arizona, the largest impediment to local land-use regulation to control student housing is Proposition 207.

Prop 207

- passed in 2006
- response to <u>Kelo</u> case
- Supreme Court allows local governments to condemn propert for redevelopment



But it went further

requires local governments to pay property owners for the reduced value of their property as a result of the adoption of a land use law –

A land use law is a law that regulates the use or division of land- such as a zoning law or a law regarding subdivision.

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So: down-zoning property is expensive -usually prohibitively so for local
governments. Down zoning means changing
the zoning in an area to require less dense
development.

Examples of down zoning:

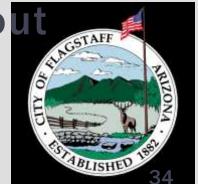
- Apartments to single family houses
- Density from 8 units per acre to 3 units per acre
- 5 stories allowed, but we want to reduce to 3

There are some exceptions to Prop 207. The most important ones for us in the student housing context are:

- we can regulate issues commonly recognized as public nuisance; (e.g. noise)
- we can regulate selling illegal drugs and liquor control through land use laws;
- we can enact ordinances that do not directly regulate the owner's land

We can enact ordinances regulating rowdy parties and requiring payment for excessive calls for police service due to those parties. We can also hold property managers and owners responsible for problem properties.

The Police Chief will talk more about these types of possibilities in his presentation next.



- We cannot spot zone.
- Basically, that means that we need to treat property owners in the same zone the same way. None can be given special benefits, none can be held to stricter standards.
- But we can adopt proper conditions to address site- specific concerns in the zoning context.
- Often this involves case-by-case analysis.

- All authority for zoning comes from the State.
- When the Council considers a zoning case, or a Commission considers a conditionaluse permit, they must make their decisions based upon the findings found in the Zoning Ordinance.
- They are broad, but have some limits.
- Sometimes they are pre-empted.
- Sometimes vested rights come into

LEGAL LIMITS ON LOCAL LEGISLATION

Cannot create informal moratoria on construction or land development.

Can't just stop development.

Must officially adopt a moratorium after a hearing that proves we need to stop development to prevent a shortage of public facilities

LEGAL LIMITS ON LOCAL LEGISLATION

We can't stop student housing applications while we have this community conversation, and we also can't slow them down.

We are not allowed to improperly delay processing applications. State statute now requires us to establish timelines for approving permits and applications and stick to them.

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CITY OF FLAGSTAFF

Law Enforcement

Kevin Treadway, Chief of Police

ktreadway@coconino.az.gov

928.556.2304

LAW ENFORCEMENT WHY DOES THIS MATTER TO PD?

- Types of calls we see typically in student housing areas:
 - DTP-Disturbing the Peace/Disorderly Conduct
 - Loud parties
 - Fights/assaults
 - Alcohol violations
 - Foot traffic



LAW ENFORCEMENT PAST CHALLENGES IN FLAGSTAFF

- The Grove, aka Campus Crest: 776 beds
- Opened: August 2012
- Calls for service: 256 in two year period
- Nature of calls: DTP's, assaults, parties
- Lack of partnership with management to date and lack of leverage

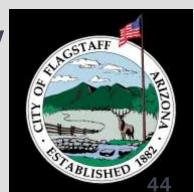


LAW ENFORCEMENT 901 S. O'LEARY - THE COMMONS - 500 BEDS

- Problems initially: high call volume
- Statistical overview prior to CFMH:
 225 calls in 2 years (2008-2010)
- Statistical review today after CFMH in place and partnership with management strong: Last year 22 calls

LAW ENFORCEMENT RIO HOMES - 128 UNITS

- Individual townhomes with private owners
- Initial problems: 2 years, 228 calls. A lot of parties, but not as many DTP's as at the Grove-criminal damage, late calls, etc.
- Calls significantly reduced today after recent HOA support and private security in place



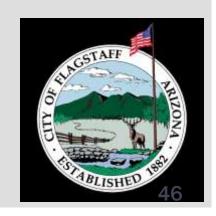
LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIME IMPACTS OF STUDENT HOUSING SOUTHSIDE

- Parking
- Difficult to assess because our 2011
 COPS grant placed 3-4 officers in
 Southside neighborhood same time
 Grove opened
- Jan. 2011-Jan. 2012:172 DTP's, 2012:139, 2013:132
- Foot traffic increase to and from downtown bar area



LAW ENFORCEMENT WHAT HAS WORKED

- Crime Free Multi Housing-Education, site survey and security social. Crime Free lease addendum and partnership with management and police where they receive reports for immediate action.
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
- Private Security, Crime Free addendum through HOA



LAW ENFORCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Zoning Code mandates for CFMH involvement or contract with private security
- Police involvement in plans review to look at CPTED in design
- Revisit the current party disturbance ordinance extending "warning period" to 180 days, sticker, fine at first offense
 and holding property owner accountable for second offense

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THANK YOU

